

The Washington Times

(MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.)
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Subscribers to "The Times" will confer a favor by promptly reporting any delinquency of collectors, or neglect of duty on the part of carriers. Complaints either by mail or in person will receive prompt attention. The Morning Edition should be delivered to all parts of the city by 6:30 o'clock a. m., including Sunday. The Evening Edition should be in the hands of subscribers not later than 8:30 p. m.

STILL AT THE TOP.

The Times has the Largest Home-Fide Circulation.
Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of contemporaries to keep up with The Times, that popular newspaper still holds the list. The total circulation of the Star last week was 177,833, while that of The Times for the same period was 218,719, or 40,886 more than the Star. The actual gain of The Times over its circulation for last week was 6,334, which indicates a prosperity never before known in Washington newspaper circles.

CIRCULATION OF THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

Monday, Sept. 9	30,784
Tuesday, Sept. 10	31,191
Wednesday, Sept. 11	31,569
Thursday, Sept. 12	38,200
Friday, Sept. 13	31,967
Saturday, Sept. 14	32,420
Sunday, Sept. 15	22,988
Total	218,719

I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of The Washington Times for the week ending September 15, 1895, and that all the copies were actually sold or delivered for a valuable consideration and delivered to bona fide purchasers; also that none of them were returned or remain in the office undelivered.

T. RICHARDSON,
Manager of Circulation.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, on the day and year first above written.
E. H. B. THOMPSON,
Notary Public.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

There is a ray of light in the financial horizon. Large deposits of gold are expected by the New York treasury and there are hopes that the necessity of another bond issue will be averted. The demand for export gold is lessening and with the help of the banks in the South and West, many of which are exchanging gold for currency, there is a prospect of pulling through without borrowing until our crop sales in Europe relieve the situation.

Instead of yielding to the demands of gold speculators and allowing them to force a bond issue whenever opportunity offers, it seems as if another and more satisfactory policy might be adopted by the administration. The main argument in favor of a bond issue is the protection of the public from a financial panic. That nerve center of monetary affairs, Wall Street, puts on a hectic flush and goes into hysterics on the slightest provocation, and whenever the gold reserve falls very much below a hundred millions, Doctor Cleveland finds it necessary to administer a bond issue to prevent a serious attack of monetary convulsions.

Everybody, except Wall Street, seems satisfied with the financial stability of the government, and there would be no necessity of a bond issue if the gold in the country could be secured from others than the gold speculators. The banks outside of New York hold sufficient gold to ward off a panic and as they are the principal sufferers in times of depression an effort should be made to induce them to supply certainties of gold in times of emergency. The prompt manner in which some of them have already come to the relief of the treasury indicates their willingness, and if an official appeal were made others would also respond. At least an attempt should be made to obtain gold from them before again putting on the bond issue yoke.

BOYNTON'S WORK APPRECIATED.

No man is entitled to greater credit for the achievement of converting the battlefields of Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain into a great national military park, full of historic data and memories, than General H. V. Boynton, of this city. The celebration begun there yesterday honors him more than any other man connected with the enterprise.

It must be gratifying, therefore, to him and his many friends that his labors are being thoroughly appreciated, and ex-Governor Campbell's declaration upon the historic spot, yesterday, that Ohio had set itself the task of placing a monument to General Boynton in that park will meet with heartiest appreciation all over the country.

THE EIGHT-HOUR VIOLATION.

Should the effort to prosecute Contractor McVaugh for violating the eight-hour law succeed it will do much to put an end to such lawlessness. As it now is, the statute is a dead letter in most government contract work. The plea of emergency was offered on every occasion where prosecution has been attempted, and although numerous efforts have been made no conviction has yet been secured.

ably have never known of this agreement had Contractor McVaugh not boasting shown it to a Times reporter, and it was through that fact that his arrest came about. The Times owes an apology to the Federation of Labor committee assigned the task of prosecuting Contractor McVaugh. His misused employees came to the Times bureau of legal advice for redress, and, in accordance with its invariable rule, their grievance was heard and the prosecution placed in the hands of the district attorney without unnecessary delay to avoid a miscarriage of justice. The Times now willingly turns the case over to the committee and its attorney, knowing that at their hands it will not suffer.

THE NEW YORK ISSUE.

The adoption of the Warner Miller resolution declaring that "we favor the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality" by the Saratoga convention, brings the question squarely to an issue between the Republican and Democratic parties of New York. Under the leadership of Senator Hill New York Democrats are advocating personal rights and denouncing efforts to enforce laws favoring a strict Sunday closing of saloons, and now that the issue is clearly defined, the coming New York election promises to be interesting.

Outside the large cities of New York State it is believed that the anti-liquor element is the strongest, and that the Republican party will win on the Sunday observance issue, but in New York city especially, the Democrats will pole a large majority, owing to the Roosevelt crusade against Sunday liquor traffic. The cause for this variance in sentiment is obvious to those familiar with the difference between the people of the country and the cities. The foreign element in the principal cities is opposed to strict Sunday observance. It looks like a Democratic victory in the coming campaign in New York.

Every State should adopt the local option system of settling the temperance question. Communities differ in opinions on the use of liquor just as individuals do, and for that reason should be given the right to regulate the sale and use of liquor according to their several views.

The cardinal virtue of a good system of government is the liberty of action its people are supposed to enjoy. But when that freedom is restricted by laws that oppress, although in other sections they may be satisfactory, they immediately become a source of discussion. While the phrase has become a household word, it is not, it cannot be denied that the nearer a government is to its people the more successful will be their condition of contentment. The temperance question is always a source of trouble. The local option method of leaving it entirely to communities to be regulated, has so far proved the most satisfactory.

PLEA FOR FIRE ESCAPES.

The plea for more stringent legislation in respect to fire escapes, made by Assistant Inspector of Buildings Vermillion in his report, is so reasonable that it should have the support of the entire community. It brings the whole subject again prominently to the front.

Under the present statute buildings of a height of fifty feet and over are required to have escapes. Of course, not all coming under that category have them, because the law is so defective that the Commissioners are powerless to enforce it, except in the case of hotels and such other buildings, a part of which may be operated as a barroom and thus require a license. But if it could be enforced there is a loophole for certain kind of buildings, which Mr. Vermillion wants to close. He wants every building, other than private dwellings, which is three stories in height to have an escape. As the case now stands a structure only forty-nine feet and six inches in height is exempt.

This is an inexcusable trifling and the law ought to be amended as to put a stop to it. Moreover, the statute ought to be strengthened in other ways. It should not be possible for the owner of any building to jeopardize the lives of perhaps hundreds of people just because he does not want to go to the expense of putting up a fire escape. This whole question of fire escapes is one of dollars and cents versus human life. There should be not a second's hesitation on which side to place the protection and force of the law.

WASHINGTON'S GROWTH.

The showing made in Building Inspector Brady's report as to building operations in the District during the past fiscal year, is quite encouraging, especially when it is considered that the report covers a period of extreme business depression, an amelioration of which is just about beginning to show itself. Notwithstanding this depression, nearly \$5,000,000 were expended in the erection of new buildings, which was over \$600,000 more than was spent in the preceding twelve months.

This is exceedingly gratifying. It demonstrates not only the growth of the city and its immediate needs, but the faith that its people—and many outside of its boundaries—have in Washington. It shows that real estate in Washington is regarded as a good investment, and that persons having money to spare rather like to put it in property here, because they are reasonably sure of profitable returns.

Another most pleasing feature is brought into prominence in the fact that of the 319 buildings erected during the year 234 were dwellings. Many of these are put up for wealthy people of other cities, who have become charmed with Washington as a winter resort, and who spend freely here of their means. All this makes to the advantage of the merchants and the workmen, and again emphasizes the oft-repeated assertion that there is no better place to live than the Capital of the United States.

Possibly the jangling of a wire to Gray Gables to enable President Cleveland to open the Atlanta exposition may suggest a way to connect him with the White House.

According to reports, your Uncle Benjamin is too late to place himself in the hands of his friends. Indiana Republicans are declaring for McKinley.

It is free sugar that Senator Vest opposes, instead of free silver. The sugar trust will object to mixing the two.

This time the capture of Atlanta by Northerners will not be resented.

Since Corbett's match with Fitzsimmons the swelling in his head has been constantly looking for a place to settle in some other part of his anatomy. It has finally fixed upon his knee, and may be the cause of a Dunraven flu.

Out of the tiger's claws and into the Platter is the new version out of the frying pan and into the fire in New York.

COMING TO THE THEATERS.

Interest in the coming production of "The Bachelor's Baby" at the Grand Opera House next week, aside from the fact that it brings with it, those stellar artists, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, and the sterling author, actor, and stage director, Mr. McKee Rankin, centers largely in the fact that the author, Miss Corne Fletcher, is a resident of Washington, and not unknown to fame as a literateur and playwright.

In "The Bachelor's Baby" Corne Fletcher presents a charming and well-acted play, new to the stage. It is essentially a military comedy, pure and simple, without Indians, fighting, tramping of horses, or intimation of strife. Only the military side of military life, in a far Western Army post, is presented with an attendant scandal to furnish the comedy element.

A dash of the serious, together with charming love episodes are interwoven with the plot of the story, which, with its military surroundings and efforts, form a background to the picture, pleasing in effect.

As Broderick D. Arcey, Jr., post adjutant, Mr. Sidney Drew will be seen in one of his greatest comedies. Mrs. Sidney Drew, as Billy Breeze, sister of the entire regiment, appears in a new and original role, and one in which she will make a fine contrast with any of her former creations.

Mr. McKee Rankin, who has been the military side of military life, in a far Western Army post, is presented with an attendant scandal to furnish the comedy element.

A strong cast, including Miss Rose Eyring, will support these well-known comedians, while the elaborate stage settings will make this, the first complete production of "The Bachelor's Baby," a notable one in the annals of Washington theatrically.

It is only during the summer months that Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Company, which has its engagement Monday at the New National Theatre, is enabled to travel, being a resident organization of New York city. The play to be presented is a comedy, which has been successful everywhere, and are from authors of such reputation as to insure their attractiveness.

The first to be given, "The Case of the Rebellious Susan," by Henry Arthur Jones, is a comedy of the highest order. It has been played in London, possibly, than any play seen there for several years. Part of this was due to the fact that Mr. Jones had been known previously to write plays of serious tendency, while this one is purely comedy, and partly because of the somewhat audacious, yet thoroughly delicate, way in which he handled the subject, which was a demonstration that there should be given, which is right or excusable in the treatment of the subject.

The production of this play in New York about the holidays was attended with great success, and it continued to be presented there for over four months. "The Case of the Rebellious Susan" is a comedy of the highest order, and it is a play which should be given, which is right or excusable in the treatment of the subject.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Lydecker's Hole in the Ground.
Editor Times: The editorial mention of the fact in a late issue of The Times that the rotten Lydecker tunnel is almost paid for brings to the remembrance of District taxpayers the shameful history of that Lydecker scheme, whereby \$2,500,000 of money was hoarded, or rather carried off by the "Buckley" contractor, who has never to this day been compelled to comply with his contract, nor have his bondsmen been called upon to answer for him.

It is the very least we can do to rescue from oblivion the facts and at intervals make the "Buckley" contractor, who is chiefly responsible in the pillars of the press.

Let it not be forgotten that Engineer Hoxie was the "inventor" of the scheme for going down 75 or 100 feet to find solid rock that wouldn't need to be lined. Our grievance against him is that, notwithstanding samples of the rock were taken out by exposure to the sun and air for a few months to be rotten, he persisted in going on with the work at the great depth proposed, instead of bringing it up to near the surface, where it would have been done effectively at half the expense.

But Lydecker, how shall we adequately characterize his delinquency? A major of engineers of the United States army, charged with the important duty of protecting the United States and people of the District from fraud in the work, so careless and indifferent as to allow narrow caves to be made and left unworked by the brick arch! An officer who "superintended" the work from a soft seat in a fashionable clubhouse!

Another thing to remember is that this officer, adjudged by a jury of his "peers" to have been guilty of financial negligence of official duty, was soon after promoted by President Harrison in his regular order, and now holds the rank of lieutenant colonel of engineers, and no doubt stands around the scene of his present assignment, selling himself infinitely superior to the humble civilians and army officers who are purporting to "superintend" some new public work.

CITIZEN.

Unfit for a School Building.
Editor Times: It has perhaps come to your notice that on the 23d inst., when all the public schools of the District of Columbia were closed for the summer vacation, the business of the school was in the old district building. It is useless to speak of the numerous former changes made in this our most popular and valuable school, but to begin with, may we mention that it was put in the old Miner building on Seventh and D streets, where it was located in the northwestern section of the city, which building was formerly a colored institution run by a private corporation; this building was, and is, unsafe and unsanitary.

It was not large enough for the Business High School, and last year a hard fight was made to get Congress to appropriate for a new building and site; but the bill fell through, leaving the matter in the Commissioners' hands. The board of school trustees advised the selection of another building, to be rented as was the Miner, until Congress decided appropriate, which would probably be this year.

So the Commissioners, having just condemned their own building—or rather, the one rented and occupied by them and belonging to Mr. Thomas W. Smith, the lumber dealer—decided to put the Business High School in the building, evidently upon the advice of Mr. Smith, who well knew that the condemnation of the Commissioners would ruin the chances of ever renting it again unless they (the Commissioners) would put some one of the schools or departments in it.

The Commissioners condemned the Miner building; they condemned the old district building; in both cases they were left with this saying that it was unsafe and unsanitary; and now, after erecting a "mansion" for themselves, put the 600 or 700 children and the several teachers of the Business High School into this death-trap—over a thirty-foot sewer.

Not only this, but the location of the building is bad, especially for school purposes. The noise from the passing trains to and from the Baltimore and Ohio station, the constant travel of heavy wagons in the cobblestones in front of the building, and the absence of any suitable—in fact, any place where the pupils can go to recess, are, with the important sanitary conditions, which are dangerously bad, the reasons upon which I base my opinion.

The sanitary effects of the building are probably now, and were, in such a condition that the Commissioners deemed it their good policy to a better locality. But in this case, Mr. Smith, who is a contractor, has been paid for the building, and now, after erecting a "mansion" for themselves, put the 600 or 700 children and the several teachers of the Business High School into this death-trap—over a thirty-foot sewer.

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Monday—

School.

To-day and the next two to get the boys dressed and ready. Clothes bills will be smaller this year, mothers, if you visit us. We've got more quality under control, can promise you more service for as little as you've ever paid.

You'll sniff the air of betterment as soon as you set foot on the Boys' Floor—and see the rearrangement. The variety is, as usual, bigger, as the qualities are better.

You can't think of another store that makes a specialty of Boys' Clothes—and everything else juvenile needed.

Who'll win the bicycles? There are a dozen ambitious little chaps hard at work already.

SAKS AND COMPANY,

PENNA. AVE. SEVENTH ST. } "Saks' Corner."

MANY JOINED THE UNION

Laundry Assembly Initiated Sixty-one New Members.

Paperhangers Enthusiastic About the Labor Bureau and Library—Business of the Locals.

Sixty-one new members initiated was the enviable record made by the Pioneer Laundry Assembly, K. of L., at their meeting last evening at Hayden's Hall, corner Fourth and a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

In the early part of the evening an open meeting was held, to which the employees of the several steam laundries in the city had been invited. The response was most gratifying, and among the 150 or more present there were representatives from every one of the large laundry establishments in the city. There were also present Mr. J. E. Dexter, of the Dexter steam laundry, and Mr. J. K. Koff, of the Boston steam laundry.

The meeting was presided over by Michael Cuff, chairman of District Executive Board. An hour or two was spent in hearing interesting talks on the personal and general benefits of organization.

Among those who spoke were E. J. Roy, of the Executive Engineers; J. G. Schmidt, Bakers' Union; B. A. Clements, Journeymen Plasterers; and "Cyclone" Bailey, of the Painters' Assembly.

At the conclusion of the addresses the assembly went into secret session for the transaction of regular business.

A largely attended meeting of the Paperhangers' Protective Association was held last evening at Harris' Hall, corner Seventh and D streets northwest.

The plan adopted for the establishment of a labor bureau and workman's library, as reported by the delegates representing the various unions, was unanimously adopted and Mr. E. F. Beckman elected a delegate to represent the association on the Labor Bureau Committee.

A committee from the Painters' Assembly was present to ask that all business houses displaying lithographs advertising Kerman's and Allen's theaters be placed on the unfair list.

Four new members were obligated. The Barbers' Assembly met in regular session last evening at Plasterers' Hall, corner Fourth and a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

A committee from the Painters' Assembly was present to ask that all business houses displaying lithographs advertising Kerman's and Allen's theaters be placed on the unfair list.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

EDWARD H. ALLEN, Manager.
WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 14.
Matinee Saturday.

WM. A. BRADY'S Comedy Drama.

"OLD GLORY."
By Chas. T. Vincent.
A graphic story of the Chilian incident.

PRICES.

\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, reserved.
50c and 25c, admission.

NEXT WEEK—"The Bachelor's Baby," with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, under the direction of McKee Rankin. Seats on Sale.

NEW NATIONAL THEATRE.

NEXT WEEK.
Eighteenth Annual Tour and Annual Autumn Visit to Washington of
Daniel Frohman's

Lyceum Theater Co.

OF NEW YORK.
Herbert Kelcey, Mon. Tues. Wed. and Thurs. Night Only.
An Ideal Husband.
Friday Night Only.
The Wife.
Saturday Night Only.
The Charity Ball.

NEW NATIONAL THEATRE.

Every Evening, Wed. and Sat. Mats.
The Mighty Monarchs of Minstrelsy

PRIMROSE & WEST

WHITE AND BLACKS. With the greatest company they ever owned, including GEORGE WILSON. THREE BRASS BANDS.

Next Week—Daniel Frohman's N. Y. Lyceum Theater Co. Seats now on sale.

ACADEMY.

This Week.
PRICES (Evenings, 25, 50, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00, \$10.50, \$11.00, \$11.50, \$12.00, \$12.50, \$13.00, \$13.50, \$14.00, \$14.50, \$15.00, \$15.50, \$16.00, \$16.50, \$17.00, \$17.50, \$18.00, \$18.50, \$19.00, \$19.50, \$20.00, \$20.50, \$21.00, \$21.50, \$22.00, \$22.50, \$23.00, \$23.50, \$24.00, \$24.50, \$25.00, \$25.50, \$26.00, \$26.50, \$27.00, \$27.50, \$28.00, \$28.50, \$29.00, \$29.50, \$30.00, \$30.50, \$31.00, \$31.50, \$32.00, \$32.50, \$33.00, \$33.50, \$34.00, \$34.50, \$35.00, \$35.50, \$36.00, \$36.50, \$37.00, \$37.50, \$38.00, \$38.50, \$39.00, \$39.50, \$40.00, \$40.50, \$41.00, \$41.